

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be
received and forwarded on the same terms
as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 51

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth Avenue, between Prince and Sixth streets—LADY OF
LYONS, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. J. B.
Booth.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirteenth street—MONEY, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffrey
Lewis.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Eleventh streets—
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street—EINE VORNEHME EHE, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—WHITE SWAN, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, Brooklyn—A. J. ROSSART, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. Bowers.BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery—MARKED FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11
P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 58 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—
LEATHERSTOCKING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street—A QUIET FAMILY,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. DANIEL BOONE, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Broadway—FOLLIE, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty-ninth street—HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, and VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT, begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. G. L.
Fox.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 291 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue—CINDER-
ELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c., at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10 P. M.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.;
closes at 10 P. M.RAIN HALL.
Great Jones street and Lafayette place—THE PIL-
GRIM, at 8:30 P. M.; same at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.STEINWAY HALL.
Fourteenth street—CONCERT of Caroline Richings,
Bernard's Musical Union, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third street—EXHIBITION
OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street—The Di Cesario Collection of
Antiquities from Cyprus, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.MR. DISRAELI'S CABINET FORMING! HONORS
FOR NOTABLE LIBERALS—HOME RULE IN
IRELAND! THE CONSERVATIVE DOOM
Pronounced—SEVENTH PAGE.BILBAO ABANDONED TO THE CARLISTS!
MORIONES FEARS BEING OUTNUM-
BERED! PROPOSALS FOR SURRENDER—
SEVENTH PAGE.FRANCE AND HER GREAT ENEMY! GENERAL
VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH REPRODUCED BY
THE PARIS JOURNALS—SEVENTH PAGE.THE ASHANTEE WAR! SIR GARNETT AND
GOVERNOR GLOVER'S ADVANCE! THE
NATIVE PEACE ENVOYS UNDER GUARD!
ONE COMBATS SUICIDE! DIFFICULTIES
OF THE BRITISH—FOURTH PAGE.SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR
AT KEY WEST! JOY AT WASHINGTON—
SEVENTH PAGE."JUDGE" DURELL'S MISDEEDS! FULL EX-
POSURE OF SOME OF THE SECRETS OF
ANARCHICAL RULE IN LOUISIANA! FOR-
TUNES IN FEES—FOURTH PAGE.THE FREE BANKERS' DEFEAT! FILLING THE
MAILS WITH "PUB. DOCS." AGAIN AT-
TEMPTED! CONGRESSIONAL PROCEED-
INGS—THIRD PAGE.CONGRESS MEMORIALIZED ON CORRUPTION
AND TAXATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA—MUN-
ICIPAL UNION OF NEW YORK AND
BROOKLYN—A PHILADELPHIA WORKING-
WOMEN'S STRIKE—THIRD PAGE.THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION IN THE STATE
LEGISLATURE! FURTHER CONSIDERA-
TION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL—
TENTH PAGE.CHARITY WITHOUT STINT! THE SUFFERING
POOR OF ALL GRADES PROVIDED WITH
NECESSARY RELIEF! OPERATIONS OF
THE GOOD-DOERS YESTERDAY—FIFTH
PAGE.THE HALPAX ASSASSINATIONS—OBITUARIES—
SEVENTH PAGE.JERSEY CITY LADIES TAKING UP ARMS
AGAINST THE SEA OF TROUBLES IN IN-
TEMPERANCE! POLICE AUXILIARIES—
ELEVENTH PAGE.THE FINANCIAL OBJECTIVE POINT! OPERA-
TIONS IN THE VARIOUS MARKETS—
NINTH PAGE.THE GOVERNORS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE
FERRETING OUT THE PERPETRATORS OF
THE RECENT FORGERIES! IMPORTANT
TESTIMONY—FIFTH PAGE.PILOT RATES.—The effort in the Legislature
to reduce the pilot rates ought not to succeed.
These hard-working, weather-beaten men de-
serve all that they now receive, as is well
illustrated in a conversation with Commis-
sioner Blunt which we print this morning.Charles Dickens—His Position and
Example—The Lesson of His Life.

The position held by Charles Dickens in the literature of the world, not to speak of his personal influence and character as a man, are recalled by the publication of his life. The estimate in which Mr. Forster's work will be held may be inferred from the elaborate criticism in the *Herald* of yesterday. But the book has a value beyond that of a work of art. The author was the intimate personal friend and associate of Dickens during the greater part of his life. He himself is a writer and journalist of no indifferent renown. From "Pickwick" to "Edwin Drood" there was not a book which he did not revise. He was counsellor, critic, associate and friend. When the great writer passed away he was eminently the person to write his life. As our critic observes, there is no literary event since the publication of Moore's "Life of Byron" of so much importance.

It is almost too soon to give Dickens an exact place in our literature. The men of one generation are rarely permitted to confer immortality upon any of their number, however successful or renowned. That decree time alone can confer. Although we canonize our immortals, and duly incense them from day to day, those who come after us have their own views. One thing that is surely impossible is that the next generation will read a book of ours, unless it pleases it. We cannot advertise ourselves to posterity. Lander, in one of his letters, speaks of his perusing a critical review of the last century, and discovering that among the feeble writers of that time, as seen by contemporaries, were Fielding and Goldsmith and Gray! The famous men in the eyes of these current critics had long since been forgotten; the despised had become classical, our delight and glory, in a literary sense. No book was as famous in its time as "Clarissa Harlowe," not alone in England, but in France. It is written that a famous Frenchwoman, who visited London shortly after the death of the author of this book, asked to be shown his grave. She knelt upon the tomb and wept bitterly. So much had the man impressed her during his life by his fiction that she could not resist these tears of gratitude on his tomb. And yet who reads "Clarissa Harlowe" now? What publisher prints it? What literary critic cares to own his knowledge of the work? How many of us would care to open at random a volume of Richardson, and read his pages aloud in the family circle? Time has revised the honors paid to Richardson, and his fame has become mouldy and moss-covered. Even Westminster Abbey has his forgotten dead. And as to Dickens, it seems to be a question as to the endurance of his fame. Even authors like him—Cervantes, De Foë, Fielding, Goldsmith, who have won the highest renown, are remembered for only a small part of their labors. We know "Robinson Crusoe," but what other work of its author is familiar to us? "Tom Jones" is among the finest conceptions of our literature; but who cares for any other of Fielding's conceptions? The world has remembered "Don Quixote" to forget all the additional novels of its author. Dickens, like his predecessors, wrote some books that were good and some that were bad. But what will our children regard as good or as bad? Will they reserve "Pickwick" and "Copperfield," or forget all and remember Dickens vaguely as a man famous in his time, but belonging to this time alone?

Another question of society and morals in regard to the life of Dickens is now again brought before us for judgment. If there is one thing which we should not trouble ourselves about it is the domestic concerns of our neighbors. The world is generous in dealing with the frailties of the men who serve their country well. It seems to be a penalty of genius that the comfort and peace given to so many that are humble shall be denied it—the comfort and peace of home and children, and a quiet, serene, domestic life. Nor is it well to look curiously into the inner lives of those who delight and serve mankind. It does not detract from the fame of Nelson that he lived a life of open defiance of the commandments of God. We cherish Shakespeare and Milton, and do not concern ourselves about the poor women who darkened their lives, and who probably had their own side of the story, if all the truth were known. When a famous woman of our own time insisted upon telling the world of the nasty scandals attaching to the separation of Byron from his wife the world revolted. It was said, and said truly: "We have 'Hamlet' and 'Child Harold' and 'Paradise Lost,' and what does it matter about the rest? Is it not clay and dust, the muddy vesture after all, into which we cannot peer, because it rests with God? If we take these men, who come to us with heavenly gifts, with endowments from the gods, as it were, fitted to nerve and inspire mankind, and make their words gospels to the sons of men; if we examine our Shakespeares and Byrons before police magistrates, by common law process, do we not seek out the earthly and forget the spiritual? So we may say of Dickens. His separation from his wife came like a shock to the English-speaking world. He was the historian and chronicler of domestic love. He had taught patience and duty as the highest form of manhood. He had made every man and every woman happier by showing how much happiness was possible to the lowliest and humblest relations. How, then, could he dismiss from his home the companion of his life and his fame—the wife of his youth and endeavors, the mother of his children, and dismiss her, too, in the evening of her life—beauty, youth and freshness gone, only her children remaining to cheer her; her children and the love of him who had sworn to love, protect and cherish her? This was asked by every one who had wept over Dora, or found a dream of perfect love in Agnes. Surely, it was said, some terrible reason must exist for this extreme act. He could no longer live with his wife with honor or safety. This was the feeling with regard to Dickens. But we now see from the story of his life that no such reason existed. Dickens tired of his wife, and dismissed her from his home in a spirit of selfishness.

Indeed, there could be nothing more painful than this story. Dickens, the historian and chronicler of love, and true married peace and duty, appears, after all, to have been selfish, wilful and wayward. What we forgive to Byron, and to others, we cannot forgive to

him. His wife was worthy to become the mother of ten of his children—to accompany him for a quarter of a century—and from his own admission was an amiable and complying wife. Having gone so far, why not tarry to the end? And what are we to think of all the lessons of love and duty? Was Dickens, after all, a mere master of novels, who used phrases and sentiments as Napoleon did armed men, with which he attained certain uses and expressions which came from the mind and not the heart? It is hard to make such an admission, and yet it is hard to resist making it. Because, if our masters are, after all, masters in the sense of those who take granite and clay and fashion them into palaces—if all these beautiful lessons of love and virtue and effect are so many wares made to sell, and only for sale—what are we to think of the calling? Are men like our Dickens teachers or simply tradesmen? If they are teachers, then have we not a right to demand that they shall make their lives illustrations of this gospel? When they fail in this how can they escape our censure? Certainly Dickens failed. The story of his separation from his wife is a stain upon his name, and takes from his teachings all of their beauty and freshness and color.

So far as America is concerned there is nothing in what Mr. Forster writes to show that Dickens was in mind much different from the temper in which he wrote his "American Notes." Apart from some warm friendships in Boston he had only a business feeling towards America. His first errand was to induce a change in our copyright law; his second was to confirm his fortune. He failed in the first; in the second he attained a gratifying success. He had only the showman's feeling towards America. It was a place in which to make money. We fail to see a sentence of hearty, genuine appreciation of our country in any one of his familiar letters to Mr. Forster. We did not bore him; we did not stop him in the street; we allowed him peace in his hotel. In addition he noted a great change in our manners—improvement in our customs. In other words, we were about the same type of people that had inspired "American Notes," except that we did not snore him. If our lamented friend had lived long enough to have become "the guest" of one of our smaller clubs we are afraid he would not have made even this concession. But this is really of little consequence. We must learn to be indifferent to the opinions of foreigners. And, after all, "American Notes" was not such an atrocious book, and many of his severest judgments about us were sound enough. It was hard, perhaps, to be told this by the man whom we had been following with drums and bells; but if he was plucky enough to tell us what he thought we should not blame him. We have many things to learn in America, and we can learn from every observer, especially from one as illustrious as Dickens.

For every reason we are glad this book has been written. Our ideal Dickens fades away, and we have a real Dickens in his place. And if the feet of the idol are of clay let us not complain. The real Dickens was, with all his faults, a rarely gifted, brave and just man. The work he did was surpassed by that of no man in his time. For this let us honor his memory, and rejoice that we were permitted to share the splendor of his genius and his fame.

The Theatres and the Poor.

Mr. Daly's charity performance at the Grand Opera House yesterday realized nearly two thousand three hundred dollars for the destitute. It gladdens us to note that the suggestion we made to the theatrical managers of the city—that they should give a general benefit with the object of relieving the poor—is about to be acted on by the two most prominent and popular of our theatrical managers. With Mr. Wallack and Mr. Daly at the head of the undertaking, a brilliant success is assured. It reflects credit on both these gentlemen that they should have stepped forward at once to urge on the good work and encourage others by their example. Mr. Wallack writes to us:—"I wish you to know that I have not been unmindful of the terrible distress prevailing, and have been for some time thinking over the best kind of entertainment to organize when Mr. Daly's is over. He has very kindly expressed his willingness to co-operate with me in any way, so that we ought to produce something exceptionally attractive, and no pains shall be spared to make it so." We are much pleased to see Mr. Wallack and Mr. Daly co-operating in the work of charity, and we trust the example will not be lost on the other theatrical managers. They owe it to themselves and to their popularity not to let slip the opportunity of aiding their suffering fellow citizens. There is something peculiarly appropriate in actors and managers coming to the aid of the poor in moments of distress, and charity sermons preached in acts from the stage have a great influence in making actors and theatres popular. If the managers will take action promptly and energetically in this matter they can be the means of doing much good. If they will only imitate the worthy example set them by Mr. Wallack and Mr. Daly they can count on the most generous support from the public. The approach of Washington's Birthday gives them an opportunity of making their appeal at a time when every heart will be opened to noble impulses, and we trust they will not let the opportunity pass without doing their best to relieve the suffering poor.

THE PRAYER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In another column will be found a document that will call up a blush of shame to the face of every decent citizen of these United States. It is the appeal of a large section of the citizens of the State of South Carolina to the Congress of the United States for protection from the men who have seized on the government of the State and who by the aid of the ignorant freedmen rob the property owners under cover of law. The prayer for protection is a temperate document, and the statement of the condition of the State under carpet-bag rule is as free from passion as such a document could be. In proof of the robbery and misgovernment existing the startling statement is made, supported by figures, that the cost of printing for a period of sixty years, from 1800 to 1859, was \$271,180, under the old State government; while the outlay last year, under carpet-bag rule, amounted to \$331,945—a pretty considerable steal for one year. Yet the republican party prates of honesty.

The Durell Case—Damaging Testimony
Before the Congressional Investigating
Committee.

In another part of the paper will be found a portion of the voluminous evidence taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee in the case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana. It is damaging enough as regards the arbitrary conduct and dictatorial manner of the Judge in his official capacity, and, while the evidence is somewhat conflicting as to the charge of drunkenness against him, some of the witnesses testify that they saw him in that state. The testimony is unsatisfactory with regard to details about the most important matter—the famous, or infamous, orler upsetting the McEnery government of the State. Nor is Judge Durell's implied connection with or profits in the numerous bankrupt cases which Norton, Durell's appointed assignee in bankruptcy, manipulated so profitably, more satisfactorily explained. The impression is, after looking over this mass of testimony, that the investigating committee has made a bungling job of the business it had in hand, and that most of the witnesses were either not properly interrogated or were more prejudiced than honest.

The prominent fact in Durell's case which interests the public most is the order to restrain the McEnery Legislature from meeting, and directing the Marshal to take possession of the Mechanics' Institute and prevent the assembling of the Legislature in that building, or, to use the presumptuous and despotic words of the Judge, to prevent any unlawful assemblage there. But there is far too much reticence on this subject. Every one is familiar with the outrageous act itself; but what led to it, what was the motive, what were the preliminary steps taken and how far the administration or its different officers were concerned in the usurpation the committee has failed to find out and inform the country. We know that party politics was at the bottom of the crime of overturning the legitimate government of Louisiana, and that both the republicans of the State and the dominant republican party of the country were to profit by the infamy. Had Durell no prompters? Had he no accomplices in Washington or elsewhere out of Louisiana? Threats have been made by him, we believe, or at least by his friends, that damaging revelations would be made if he was crowded to the wall. Why, then, did not the committee probe thoroughly all the ramifications of the criminal *coup d'etat*? As the republican leaders, and even the administration, shielded Durell till the press and public opinion showed the "monstrosity," hideousness and compelled them to abandon him, there is ground for suspicion, at least, that he had allies in the infamous act, though they might be in the background. True, it is possible such an imperious and unscrupulous man might have concocted the act alone and have been ready to assume all the responsibility. Still, this was an important feature in the case which ought to have been thoroughly investigated.

The coolness of Durell on the occasion of making and issuing the order to overthrow the McEnery government shows his capacity for usurpation or conspiracy. The men he used, too, were fitting instruments in the work. Billings, Beckwith and Hunt, mentioned as counsel for Kellogg, were the men who figured in the *coup d'etat*. But when examined by the committee—far too tenderly, we think—they did not appear to know much. Billings was asked about the proceedings of that eventful night when Durell made his order. He was invited to be present at Durell's rooms, in Custom House street, and there were present Beckwith, Mr. Packard, the Marshal; Mr. De Kline, Mr. Edward Fulton, and Norton, Durell's factotum. He said he was there an hour, just time enough to draw the order and have it copied. Durell dictated the order and directed Billings to write it; but Billings says Durell gave no reasons for making the order. In fact, this witness, like some others, found it convenient to know as little as possible. The result is, as was said, a most unsatisfactory report from the committee.

As to the charge of drunkenness against Durell, some were kind enough to testify that they had not seen him drunk, but others avowed that they had. One lawyer describes the conduct of Durell in browbeating him, and in alternately refusing a jury trial in a case, and then declaring there should be a jury trial, which led this lawyer to conclude that if Durell was not drunk he was laboring under some mental aberration. Another witness testified that Durell was excited on the bench, that his face was red, and that he had drunk a little too much. Judge John A. Campbell, referring to a scene in court when he was engaged in a case, said of Durell, "I saw at once that he was drunk and I made no reply," meaning that he did not reply to the loud and insulting language of Durell. The whole mass of evidence, while not well brought out and not properly digested, goes to show the utter unfitness of this federal Judge and former pet of the republican party for the office he misused. It shows, too, that he had no regard for justice or the rights and liberties of the people. He was just the sort of unscrupulous instrument to carry out party tactics equally unscrupulous. Of course his career is ended now, for none of his prominent party friends dare venture to sustain him in the face of an outraged and indignant public.

But it will not do to make him a scapegoat for the sins of others, or to leave Louisiana in the frightful condition in which that State has been placed by his acts. The administration and republican party may throw him overboard, but they cannot escape the responsibility of repairing, as far as possible, the damage done. They must "unload" this "monstrosity" or it will sink them beyond recovery. The proper and just thing to do would be to restore the McEnery government; but if Congress cannot be brought to eat this leak then the next thing in order is to provide for a new and fair election in the State. Any half-way measure or political scheming for party purposes will only add to the disgust of the American people and lead the republican party down with odium.

A MILD FORM OF EPIZOOTY has appeared in the stables of the city car lines. A good many horses are rendered temporarily unfit to work, but so far no fatal case has been reported. A little care and rest effect a cure, so that no inconvenience is likely to occur to the public.

The Exposure of Charitable Frauds.

It is the experience of old police officers that criminals frequently supply the clue to the evidence of their guilt by their anxiety to say too much on their own behalf. This is so well established a fact that expert detectives always endeavor to lead suspected parties to talk about themselves and their innocence, in the full expectation that a casual remark, sometimes no more than a word, may lead to important developments proving their guilt. Bruce and Barnard committed a blunder similar to that so common with violators of the law when they thrust themselves forward as the "regularly established" dispensers of other people's bounties, and uttered pious lamentations over the "demoralizing" effect of giving a free meal to a starving human being and a free lodging to a homeless wanderer. They drew attention to their own institutions and the manner in which they are managed, and thus were themselves instrumental in bringing to light the fact that the larger part of the money which passes through their experienced hands goes to the benefit of the institutions and their officers, and the smaller portion to the relief of the poor. They might have gone on for years enriching themselves, doling out a miserable pittance to the unfortunate beings who apply to them for aid, and satisfying managerial stupidity with illustrated reports and "records" filled with anecdotes selected from a "First Reader," if they had only held their tongues and allowed people to relieve the starving poor, in this season of extreme distress, in their own way. As it is, they have broken the shell of bogus charity and exposed the unsavory nature of its contents.

After all, Messrs. Bruce and Barnard have unwittingly done a good thing, just as the self-confessed rogue does a good thing for the ends of justice when he becomes his own accuser. They have opened the eyes of the people to a glaring evil—the misdirection of funds given by the charitable for the aid of the suffering poor. Already we have exposures of a startling character of the manner in which our charity funds are abused, and we have not yet reached the whole truth. The Commission of Charities and Correction appears to require a very thorough overhauling, for there is sufficient evidence to justify the suspicion that it is rotten with fraud and iniquity. Some of our charitable institutions refuse to furnish a list of the salaries they pay, or to account in detail for their expenditures. The Children's Aid Society and the Five Points House of Refuge are shown to be institutions to which no one should contribute who does not desire that more than half his donation shall go into the pockets of professional Ammadab Slekks. We shall continue to add to the information already before the people and to expose the salaried philanthropists who fatten on the money intended by the benevolent for the relief of the poor until some reform is worked in the mode of distributing charity. Meanwhile a Legislative investigation into the tainted institutions and a strict law to regulate them are worth the attention of our representatives at Albany.

THE SAFETY OF THE DICTATOR.—The monitor Dictator has arrived safely at Key West. The anxiety felt by the authorities and the public for the safety of one of our war ships because she was out of sight for a few hours furnishes an admirable commentary on the state of our navy. We pay yearly half as much to keep a rotten, worthless fleet of cruisers that are not fit to catch a good fishing smack as England pays to maintain the most magnificent fleet in the world, and our fighting monitors cannot be sent out of harbor without danger of sinking in the first heavy sea. Truly, Congress is a wise body and must excite the admiration of all nations.

THE SPANISH WAR.—The famous Moriones, who for the last six months has been overthrowing and annihilating the Carlists on paper, has again run away. He advanced to the relief of Bilbao, but when he got near the city his usual discretion overcame him, so he beat a hasty retreat, leaving the town to take care of itself. The reason alleged is that there were too many Carlists to make an attempt to relieve the town a pleasant undertaking. The besieged finding themselves abandoned sent a deputation to negotiate a capitulation. Should the town fall it will be a most signal victory for the Carlists and will enable them to obtain supplies to carry on the war for an indefinite period.

LIEDERKRANZ CHARITY.—The charity box which, at the suggestion of the *HERALD*, was placed in the Academy of Music on the evening of the Liederkranz ball, owing to a want of proper announcement, did not net a large sum. To remedy this the Liederkranz Society has very generously contributed from its funds one thousand dollars, to be equally divided between the German Society and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

VON MOLTKE ON FRANCE.—Von Moltke does not think that France is dead. He knows better than any one else to what an unlooked for series of accidents and blunders the overthrow of the French armies was in great part due. Like the cool, sensible soldier that he has proved himself, he warns his countrymen to be prepared for the day of reckoning. He sees clearly that the curtain only fell on the first act of the great international drama at Paris, and is naturally anxious that the second act may not close at Berlin. The French press is commenting on the gravity of the situation. Von Moltke's warning to his own countrymen will also arouse France to the necessity of making greater efforts to prepare for the inevitable conflict.

THE VICTIMS OF THE TRIPLE ASSASSINATION have been buried with impressive ceremonies in presence of thousands of spectators. Sturtevant, the nephew of the murdered family, has been committed for trial. Important evidence has been obtained against him which leaves hardly any doubt of his guilt.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CABINET.—Mr. Disraeli, so far as we are in possession of the news, has not yet completed his Cabinet arrangements. It seems to be understood that Lord Salisbury will be the new Secretary of State for India and that the Earl of Derby will resume his old post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Mr. Disraeli's former administration the Marquis of Salisbury showed great attitude and administrative ability at the head

of Indian affairs. A better appointment could hardly be made. Lord Derby will give great weight to the new government; but he is not a man at whose hands we have any reason to look for a "vigorous foreign policy." His conduct in the Lundenburg affair proved that he was not a man of war. Another of Mr. Gladstone's friends has been singled out for promotion. This time it is the wealthiest man in England. The Marquis of Westminster, it is said, is to be made a duke.

The Senate on Banking and Currency—The Free Bankers Defeated.

Exhausted by another rambling and tedious debate of several hours yesterday on the general questions of banking and currency, the Senate came to a vote on Cameron's proposition to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for unlimited free banking, and the proposition was rejected—twenty-six to thirty-two—fifteen Senators being absent or paired off. The proposition in a modified form was next submitted and rejected. Again, under another modification, it was presented, and the vote being taken en masse and by voice, was declared by the Chair as carried. A reconsideration was demanded, the debate was reopened and continued to the adjournment. The free bankers, however, are evidently defeated. The predominant idea of the Senate is to avoid the dangers of inflation. It has been the leading idea throughout the whole discussion. It has entered into the argument on all sides—for free banking, for more currency, no less than for contraction and specie payments. From present indications the issue of the forty-six millions reserve is the extremity to which the inflation of our paper money can be carried this session. It is the bill of the House committee, with limited free banking, and the two houses at last may settle upon this compromise. Western conservatives have defeated unlimited free banking in the Senate and they will doubtless be recommitted, but whether with or without instructions will probably be determined to-day. When he reports again we shall have another lengthened debate, but no results in legislation, most likely, for many weeks to come.

The Simmons Sentence and Judge Brady's Remarks.

The sentence pronounced upon Simmons by Judge Brady yesterday will meet the approval of the community. The verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, rendered by the jury, was justified by the evidence. In announcing the sentence of three years and six months Judge Brady said:—"In my judgment the punishment for manslaughter in the third degree is low. I think the Legislature, in considering what should be the punishment, have regarded the infirmities of our nature rather than the value of life when they invested a discretion in the Judge to punish from two to four years." No better proof of the insufficiency of the punishment could be supplied than in the circumstances attending this case. The man who met his death and the man who killed him were engaged in an illegal pursuit. Their business was to defraud and rob the public, and, as a natural thing, they defrauded and robbed each other. Thieves in fact, as much as the pocket-book thief or the housebreaker, they were both accustomed to carrying deadly weapons concealed about their persons. For what purpose? The answer is given in the trial which has just closed—for the purpose of taking the life of any victim of their knavery who might chance to turn upon them in rage at being robbed. Simmons left his den with a dirk in his outer pocket, in constant apprehension of an assault from any one of his numerous victims. It happened that the assault occurred between two of the policy-dealing rascals; but Duryea's fate might have been the fate of any innocent person who had been robbed in Simmons' place. Yet the law would have been the same, and the ruffian who swindles the public and provides himself with the means of taking life in case he should be assaulted by his victims cannot be imprisoned for a longer term than four years. A starving wretch who commits a larceny may receive a far severer sentence. There is too much truth in Judge Brady's comment on such a law—it seems to regard the infirmities of our nature rather than the value of life. Fortunately we are getting rid, if slowly, of this recklessness of human life, and it will be well if the Legislature, profiting by Judge Brady's remark, will take an important forward step by making the punishment for manslaughter in the third degree more severe than it now is.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA.—Private information, from reliable sources in London, has been received in Quebec to the effect that three regiments of the line are to be forwarded to Canada, one of them to be stationed in Quebec. This looks like reaction. For some time past the Canadians have been allowed to manage their own affairs, and British troops have been deemed unnecessary. We are not aware of any special reason for this new departure. There are no evidences that the New Dominion people are failing in the matter of loyalty to the mother country. If they were disposed to be disloyal three British regiments would make but a poor show. As yet the report lacks confirmation. It may be but an idle rumor. If it turns out to be correct it may be regarded as the first manifestation of the "vigorous foreign policy" which Mr. Disraeli desiderated in the late administration. How such a foreign policy, so far as it affects them, will be liked by the Canadians remains to be seen.

THE HOME RULERS.—Mr. Isaac Butt, the leader of the home rule movement, in an address to that body, states that eighty-three members of Parliament have been elected in England and Ireland pledged to home rule. He is of opinion that Disraeli will not remain in power for a longer period than three sessions. The Irish members of Parliament are about to assemble in conference at Dublin. This is another aggressive step on the part of the home rulers, as the representatives will be, in fact, a convention. The significance of this meeting is due to the existence of an English law expressly forbidding representatives to assemble in convention in Ireland. It is evident that the Irish party mean to adopt a vigorous policy in urging the claims of Ireland to a separate government. Where will the agitation end?